FBIS DAILY REPORT

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20 August 1981

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CAMILION HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON RETURN FROM TRIP

PY191717 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2310 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Aug (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion stated that it is very important to hold talks with Venezuela, that such a country is a champion of democracy and that he is very happy with the results of his visit to that country. During a press conference he gave this afternoon in the Gold Room in San Martin Palace, he highlighted point 6 of the press communique he signed yesterday in Caracas with his Venezuelan colleague, Jose Zambrano Velasco, the text of which he termed as highly important.

In this respect, he indicated that the point indicates that the current Argentine situation is pointing toward the full reestablishment of democracy, an objective event that demonstrates the decrease in rhetoric regarding our country's problems. This point of the press communique states that on reaffirming the Venezuelan Government's decision to favor the institutionalization of freedom and democracy, the Venezuelan foreign minister termed as positive the efforts being made by the Argentine Government to stimulate, develop and guarantee a democratic process in accordance with the most highest values and aspirations of the Argentine nation.

He stressed Venezuela's interest as related to Latin America and Argentina and he stated that the visit of President Luis Herrera Campins, who has accepted the invitation on a date still to be determined, will contribute to a greater development of bilateral relations. He stressed the importance that country assigns to the overall political and institutional process in our country, especially those pertaining to economic and social aspects, which includes in the former the approval of the statute of the political parties, which will rule the activities of this sector in the future.

In this respect, he reiterated that, regarding the erroneous interpretation given his statements in Caracas pertaining to the fact that on 1 July 1982 party activities would be reactivated in Argentina, he had said that what must be approved (?by that date) is the statute for political parties, which, "moreover, does not come within my sphere of activities." He highlighted the fact that the press had had a different attitude during his visit. In this respect, he said, when then-President Videla visited Caracas he was confronted by a highly aggressive attitude, different from the attitude I observed. But some attacks are still published, such as those promoted by Timmerman.

Regarding trade, he indicated that the $150-million balance reflects figures that come from 2 and 3 years ago in constant currency, which is, moreover, laudable to point out because Venezuela's total foreign trade amounts to approximately $150 billion and it must be taken into account that its GDP is 2/3 that of Argentina's.

He added that with joint business participation scientific, technical and trade cooperation between the two countries will be favored and that there is the possibility of creating joint enterprises, even with other countries. Finally, he briefly reviewed Venezuela's potential in the oil and nonferrous metals sectors and in the construction of the Guri dam, the second largest in the world.

The foreign minister was catergorical when he termed as fantastic and just simply disgusting the assertions of an Israeli publication--HA'ARETZ--regarding a plan for the evacuation of 350,000 jews from Argentina to Brazil. "We are observing an objective aggression against the Argentine nation," he asserted, "which derives from the activities and the consequent repercussions in the United States of Jacobo Timmerman." He said that publication could talk about the economic and social situation and that at this time our country might merit such attention, but these extraordinary fantasies seem to come from those who fear Argentina's recovery in all fields. They fear that it will become the attraction for regional development that it should be. He concluded, indicating that those assertions are disgusting, because regrettably they involve Brazil.

Answering several questions, he said relations with Mexico are good and that when complete information has been collected a decision will be made known regarding the sending of troops to the Sinai. He declined to answer with a public "no" whether a demand had been made to Chile regarding the deporting of Chilean nationals to our country. He admitted that in his talks with his Chilean colleague they had discussed the Bolivian problem on the basis of the fact that it is that country that should resolve its internal problems.

Finally, he stated that there is no possibility of a Venezuelan delegation visiting Argentina at this time, but he did stress that our country will attend the nuclear symposium to be held in Caracas with the participation of U.S. experts, because the nuclear topic was discussed during the talks.

Remarks in Caracas

PY191434 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1948 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Caracas, 17 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion repeated today that within the process for a return to democracy his country's government will not allow the inclusion of political groups that intend to permit terrorist subversion. We are never again going to accept the emergence of subversive terrorist activities. This is absolutely categorical, he stated during a press conference.

Camilion gave the press conference a few hours before concluding a 4-day official visit to Venezuela, which will end this afternoon with a meeting with President Luis Herrera Campins. During his stay in the country, Camilion held two rounds of talks with his Venezuelan colleague, Alberto Zambrano, with whom he discussed bilateral problems and the situation in Central America. Another topic of the talks referred to the North-South dialogue that will be held by the chiefs of state of the industrialized nations and developing nations in Cancun, Mexico, in October.

Camilion also stated that with Zambrano he had analyzed overall agreements, the peaceful advantages of nuclear energy and that he had been informed about Venezuela's conflict with Guyana regarding the Essequibo territory. He said special attention was centered on the Central American problem, especially the situation in El Salvador. He indicated that one of the priorities for that region is that of seeking a solution to developmental, political and social problems.

The strife in Central America has a very harmful impact and the crisis in that region has repercussions throughout Latin America, giving stimulus to the radical positions of the extreme right and left, he said. He reported that at the conclusion of his visit he had signed a joint declaration, which will be released tonight. He said the document refers to an analysis of overall agreements, the position of the two countries regarding the North-South dialogue and to Central America.

Foreign Policy Views

PY191311 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Aug 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Caracas, 15 Aug (ANSA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion, who is in Venezuela on a 5-day official visit, talked with ANSA about various aspects of his country's foreign policy. Regarding the Venezuelan proposal for a summit meeting of Latin America's "four powers" (Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela), he stated that "the Venezuelan initiative has been received with interest."

Answering another question regarding Argentine-Brazilian rapprochement, Camilion stressed that "the solid relationship between the two countries makes the overall framework much more fluid in an especially easy way and eliminates the mistrust which existed at other times and which was part of the slightly artificial concern of regional diplomacy.

"It now has projections that will benefit a framework which we could call a rational program seeking the common interests of the two countries." Regarding the processes for a return to democracy that are occurring in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, he indicated that "above all they are objectives within themselves. They respond to a historical mandate of each of our countries: Achieving the goals that have been outlined for modeling their everyday lifestyle and their politics within the framework of their constitutions and the ideas that they have received from the processes that led them to independence."

After highlighting the fact that "Latin American integration is, we could say, the goal of every Latin American country," despite the current difficulties that the process is experiencing, the foreign minister answered another question regarding Central America and its problems.

"The factor of terrorist infiltration through subversive groups," he said, "is of particular importance. If we limited ourselves to saying that the Central American problem is an economic, social and political problem stemming from underdevelopment, we would not adopt an overall position, just a political one or a slightly sociological one. From the political viewpoint it appears impossible to omit the factor that in effect there exists an active presence of terrorist groups in Central America."

He recalled that "it is absolutely necessary at this time to see that these threats are adequately controlled for the peace of mind of all the continent. This presupposes, naturally, that in an overall manner the principle of nonintervention continues to be respected loyally by eveveryone."

During another part of the interview and answering another question, he stated that "Argentina not only has a government that is markedly anticommunist, something that has been repeatedly proclaimed, but it also in no way agrees with the framework, we could say, of envisaging the world that has been proposed by communism.

"This," he added, "absolutely does not stop our country from maintaining fluid relations with the Soviet Union, because Argentina envisages its policy for international relations, and this is the way it has always been, within a framework of relations between states."

Regarding the general orientation of Argentine foreign policy, he stressed that "it is very simple. Argentina intends to maintain relations with all the countries in the world and to increase them in the economic and trade sectors. Within the political field, and this is unavoidable, we have aspects that are interrelated with Argentina's national interests and with the preservation of democracy's values and respect for the person."

Regarding the need for rapprochement with the United States, he stated: "We have had some difficulties during the course of the past few years" and indicated that good relations do not presuppose an agreement with any viewpoint that is supported by the United States.

"From this viewpoint," he added, "we will study the decision to be taken regarding the invitation to participate in the Sinai peace force. This participation will essentially take into account the current overall Middle East framework and the contribution that Argentina can genuinely make so that peace can reign in that region."

Regarding his country's relations with the PLO, he recalled that "Argentina's viewpoint is that of not recognizing organizations of that type."

SPOKESMAN STATES POSITION ON NEUTRON WEAPONS

PY200220 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Brazil depends world peace and disarmament both in general and in specific cases, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said today in summing up the Brazilian position regarding the U.S. decision to manufacture the neutron bomb.

Pericas said Brazil has maintained this position steadily at the United Nations, just as it has advocated the utilization of resources allocated for making arms for promoting economic development.

Pericas noted, however, the Brazil acknowledges the existence of tensions conducive to an arms race.

DELAY IN GAS TALKS WITH BOLIVIA ANNOUNCED

PY200250 Paris AFP in English 0111 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 19 Aug (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry announced here today that the Brazilian authorities would not negotiate for now with the new government of Bolivia for the acquisition of Bolivian gas by Brazil.

The Brazilian Government negotiates with governments which it recognizes, specified the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Bernardo Pericas. Brazil has not yet recognized the Bolivian Government.

JUSTICE MINISTER DENIES HARD-LINE THREAT

PY191304 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Justice Minister Abi-Ackel denied yesterday in Brasilia having made any threat of a political hardening should the PDS [Social Democratic Party] lose the 1982 elections. He underscored that he was not going to correct or justify his declaration, because "whoever can read understood very well what I said." He emphasized that the government's interest is to hold the elections. Abi-Ackel then explained: "Weakening the authority of the nation's president at this time is an act of insanity, because he is important for the PDS and opposition parties as well as being the warrantor of the liberalization process." The declaration made by Abi-Ackel last Saturday was strongly assailed yesterday by the opposition.

THOMAS ENDERS MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

PY190320 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] In a meeting with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday, Under Secretary of State for Inter-American affairs Thomas Enders analyzed the question of Namibia's independence and the risk of conflicts in southern Africa posing threats for the oil route. Reagan's envoy will meet today with a group of opposition congressmen.

As he emerged from his meeting with Saraiva Guerreiro, Enders affirmed that the United States "is not interested in what has become known as the South Atlantic Pact," but he admitted potential problems for the security of that area, about which Washington is concerned. Itamaraty made it clear that it considers South Atlantic problems protected satisfactorily by the Rio de Janeiro treaty.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR LEAVES--President Figueiredo today received Yugoslav Ambassador Kole Casule, who took leave of the president at the end of his mission in Brazil. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Aug 81 PY]

TWO UNION LEADERS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT

PY182215 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, 18 Aug (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that the Chilean judiciary has confirmed the sentence of 541 days' imprisonment for two leaders of the dissident National Union Coordinating Board (CNS) charged by Gen Augusto Pinochet's government with arrogating representation to itself.

It was pointed out in judicial circles that the Supreme Court's sentence destroys CNS President Manuel Bustos and CNS Secretary General Alamiro Guzman's possibilities for obtaining their release in a second trial against them for a similar crime. Bustos and Guzman have spent 5 weeks in a Santiago jail after being charged by the Interior Ministry with arrogating representation and being communist collaborators.

It was recalled here that 4 outstanding lawyers, of a group of 27 who signed a document supporting the arrested leaders, were expelled from Chile on 11 August by order of the Chilean Government.

TERRORIST PROPAGANDA ACTION, BOMBING IN SANTIAGO

PY181400 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] A terrorist group carried out a propaganda action at the corner of Rancagua and (Ramon Sarmiento) Streets (?in the) eastern part of Santiago.

Police sources reported that four individuals arrived at the corner in a truck with license [words indistinct] which had previously been (?stolen). After pretending to be dealing with mechanical trouble in the truck, they got out and started shouting a warning that bombs they had primed would explode in a few minutes.

One of the bombs exploded and a second was deactivated by specialists from the National Intelligence Center.

MRS PINOCHET SUSPENDS TRIP TO UNITED STATES

PY181410 Paris AFP in Spanish 2233 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Santiago, 17 Aug (AFP)--It was officially reported today that Gen Augusto Pinochet's wife, Lucia Hiriart de Pinochet, has suspended a visit to the United States scheduled for September.

The explanation was that for the time being Mrs Pinochet's official activities preclude her from traveling abroad. Mrs Pinochet was supposed to open an exposition of Chilean handicrafts in Washington at the end of September.

BRIEFS

ROK CHIEF OF POLICE--Maj Gen Yoo Heung-soo, ROK chief of police, arrived in Santiago today in response to an invitation by the Carabineros militarized police. He was received at the airport by Cesar Mendoza Duran, general director of Chilean Carabineros. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Aug 81 PY]

FIRST AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLED--The first plane assembled in Chile will make a demonstration flight today. It is a Casa 101 made in Spain and assembled in Chile pursuant to an agreement signed by the Chilean Air Force and Industria de Construcciones Aeronauticas of Sevilla. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Aug 81 PY]

ROYO CONGRATULATES NEW NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER

PA192130 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1508 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Speech by President Royo at ceremony at National Guard Headquarters at which Col Florencio Florez is acknowledged as new commander by the troops--live]

[Text] Col Florencio Florez Aguilar, lieutenant colonels, guests, Mr Vice President, cabinet ministers, officials, officers and men of the National Guard, gentlemen: On this memorable occasion in which the National Guard acknowledges its commander [break in transmission] also contributing to this professionalization. Today the Panamanian people should feel proud of this institution because in the first place the person who was its leader and was lucky enough to chart the destiny of the armed forces also knew how to direct the destiny of the fatherland along with his very distinguished collaborators. He knew how to give the nation another kind of independence, the sense of independence that stems from the most essential conquest--the recovery of our sovereignty. He caused Panama to be considered, within the context of international and domestic politics, a sovereign, completely independent country. We owe this to a military man and to civilians and to this country's foremost talent.

That is why at this time it is proper to recall this institution's significance, the National Guard's significance, its new significance for the nation. It is proper to recall the hope and faith the nation has in the National Guard as part of the people of Panama, a friend, and more than a friend, as brothers to the Panamanian people.

We have been lucky. Following General Torrijos' death, his ideas live on. His ideas survive him in the minds and hearts of those who occupy his place today. They survive in the minds of the lieutenant colonels who make up the General Staff and Col Florencio Florez, who has a long, clean, honest and honorable record as an officer. Colonel Florez is a man who identifies totally with his corps, with his institution, which he joined when he was very young and to which, practically speaking, he has dedicated his whole life, absolutely all. He is the perfect officer, the authentic military man. And today the National Guard must feel proud to have a new commander in chief of the stature of Col Florencio Florez. The Guard must feel as proud of Colonel Florez himself must feel today of this National Guard, which will be loyal and faithful to him, as loyal and faithful as the National Guard will be to the people of Panama.

We trust, Colonel Florez, that you will replace Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera in a dignified and noble way and that the entire institution will work closely with you. And you will count not only on the National Guard but on the sympathy of the people and also on the support, sympathy and cooperation of all of us officials, who appreciate you, who love you for everything you represent. Receive, Col Florencio Florez, (?Chito), from all your friends, who love you well, our congratulations, our warmest congratulations. May God light your way along this difficult path on which you will be traveling as of today. Thank you. [applause]

Florez Speech

PA192132 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1527 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Speech by Col Florencio Florez at ceremony at National Guard headquarters at which he is acknowledged by the troops as new National Guard commander--live]

[Text] Mr President Aristides Royo, Mr Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella, Luis de Leon Arias, president of the Assembly, ministers, military attaches in Panama, National Guard reservists, relatives of General Torrijos, Mr Saturnino Florez, my teacher and father and my always-remembered mother, officers and men, Panamanian people present here today and news media representatives:

After the military honors, I approach this podium of camaraderie, which evokes fond memories of my travels along the sacred and zealous paths of duty accompanied by many of you who are here today. Therefore, to speak of this central headquarters is to speak of the silent witness of our institution's evolution. With the honored presence of the president, Dr Aristides Royo, and of the vice president, Ricardo de la Espriella, this memorable ceremony at which I am acknowledged as commander in chief confirms the irreversible nature of the process. It is proof of the coherence and solidity of the national government, whose duties will continue to be carried out, without any alteration, by the executive, legislative and judiciary branches in harmony among themselves and with the public.

My promotion to chief of the National Guard at this historic hour reinforces my solidarity with the General Staff and with the officers, the noncommissioned officers and troops who, as one man, have granted me their great support and confidence.

You, who are witnesses to my loyalty to my duties, are entitled to my assurance that we will walk together along the path of honor pointed out to us by the man who restored our territorial integrity. Within the institutional framework, with all my strength I will defend and uphold the ideals of the armed forces, which are also the ideals of the republic. The dignity, glory and honor of the National Guard, the arm of the people and the bulwark of national stability, will always guide my conduct and will strengthen my heart.

Our institution honors the public power originating with the people, who have the power to elect their representatives, their magistrates and a just government, whose democratic structure is founded on popular support and the certainty that the public force will always protect the liberty, independence and honor of the republic.

The National Guard, as General Torrijos molded it, is a very serious institution in which, even though command channels are vertical, decisions are preferably made through consensus. Its discipline is reflected in the system of the General Staff where, as General Torrijos himself said, the chief suggests the topic without giving guidelines, the topic is discussed thoroughly and when the discussion is concluded the chief makes a decision and the rest of the team accepts it, makes it public and defends it as its own.

The National Guard has very high morale, whose solidity is increased by the sustained efforts of its units so that peace and social calm will prevail. At this historic hour in which the nation is trying to overcome the spiritual shock caused by the death of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, the professionalism of the National Guard has won the respect of the citizens as well as of world opinion. We are immune to intrigue and divisionism. We are immune to local gossip and foreign discord. Our professionalism will be protected unreservedly and zealously by each of our members, dedicated, as the institution is, to defense of territorial integrity, national sovereignty and public security.

In the exercise of my command there will be no independence or weakness because we want what is just to be strong and what is strong to be just. We know justice without force is weakness and force without justice is despotism. We will make the force of right prevail over the right of force.

Trained in General Torrijos' social thinking, we will strive for more people to have more to eat for the pride of all of us, with the joy of life, a hymn to reason, to justice and progress and to the concord of joint action aimed at the flourishing of our nation.

Thank you all for having honored me by calling me "our commander." The peace, prosperity and security of the republic will guide my conduct, the purpose of my endeavors, for the health of the institution. Let us march united, with faith in the future, so that our efforts may crystalize in: "Everything for the Fatherland." [National Guard motto]
Thank you. [applause]

EL SALVADOR

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON BATTLES, SITUATION

Fierce Battles in Guazapa

PA191821 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Fierce battles are being waged in Guazapa. Our companeros have just sent us this report. At this time our heroic fighters are waging bloody battles in Aguacayo, (Los Gramana), (Jeraldillo) and Pena Colorada. Fierce battles have been waged against the enemy which has concentrated forces in El Canal and Palo Grande.

Our companeros report from Guazapa that the enemy air force has bombed and strafed our positions. However, regarding the advance of the enemy infantry, they report that our heroic fighters of Guazapa are repelling the enemy in the area of El Canal, (Pelica), Aguacayo and Suchitoto.

The battles are taking place in the area from Aguacayo, Estanzuelas, El Salitre to (El Roblar). So far, the enemy has sustained five casualties in (El Gramal), two wounded in Pena Quebrada and two casualties in a camp that the enemy had set up in Platanar.

At this time Radio Venceremos is trying to confirm the report that an enemy helicopter was seriously damaged in those battles that our companeros have waged in Guazapa.

Our people are sure that in the next operation in Guazapa, the dictatorship will bite the dust of defeat. Onward heroic companeros of Guazapa to defeat that enemy which is shaking in the face of our people's advance!

Demoralization of Army

PA191708 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] All of San Salvador was without electric power yesterday. The outage occurred when our forces blew up five electric power towers yesterday at dawn. The blackout has affected the commercial and administrative (?life) of San Salvador and other important areas of the country.

Some observers have said that this type of action by the guerrillas is seriously affecting the government. In addition, it shows the agility achieved by the guerrillas and the demoralization of the army, since on repeated occasions the spokesmen of the military high command have said the government forces maintain total control over San Salvador and particularly the high tension towers.

According to reports, so far 50 electric power towers have been sabotaged by the forces of the people, the forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

Reports from the capital also indicate that people's militias have built bonfires and carried out other actions against the military dictatorship in some neighborhoods of San Salvador.

Onward companero militia members at this moment when the dictatorship is breaking down! At this time when it is being defeated in the urban and rural areas, the workers, students and professionals are expressing the reaction of an entire people who are determined to win.

Northeastern Front Reports

PA191909 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] While our forces on the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front are carrying out actions, and while our forces are carrying out actions in San Salvador, destroying armored vehicles inside the National Police headquarters and causing extensive power outages in the capital, our forces are also defeating the enemy in San Miguel, carrying out actions right under the enemy's noses. Here is an important war bulletin from San Miguel. Go ahead companeros:

[Begin relay] Sunday, 16 August. Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front. Commando squads of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] carried out a harrassment action against the infantry brigade in the city of San Miguel, taking up positions approximately 300 meters away at 0600 and opening fire with bazookas and rifles against [words indistinct]. The harassment action lasted 15 minutes. [Words indistinct] without any casualities. [end relay]

We copy you, companeros of the Northeastern Front who for the second time have attacked the 3d Infantry Brigade in the city of San Miguel.

At this time we have more information on the actions of the Northeastern Front. These are actions(?which hadn't been reported). On 11 August, a squad of FMLN sappers sabotaged four electric power towers and a railroad bridge, blocking trains from El Delirio to El Nino. They enemy used mortar fire against the zone, but our forces withdrew in an orderly manner and without any casualities.

Here is another report of the Northeastern Front. On 16 August at 1900, FMLN sappers destroyed the [names indistinct] bridge on the road from San Francisco Gotera to Perquin. A bomb that had previously been dropped by the enemy air force was used to completely destroy the bridge.

At 1430 yesterday, enemy forces made up of infantry, armored vehicles and artillery left for Jocoaitique to reinforce their positions in that town in Morazan Department, which is under the siege of FMLN forces.

Yesterday afternoon, the enemy air force strafed the population of Perquin, wounding civilians.

Near Arambala, a town under the control of the FMLN, our forces searched an area where battles had been previously waged. They recovered another G-3 rifle. In that same place they had captured eight members of the army and recovered seven G-3 rifles and an M-60 machinegun. We have just received a report that 4 of the 34 prisoners of war in the Northeastern Front were surrounded and captured by peasants armed with stones, machetes and pistols near Arambala.

FMLN Strategies, Achievements

PA191520 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Statement issued by the General Command of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, dated August 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] From somewhere in El Salvador, the General Command of the FSLN reports to the Salvadoran and world's peoples:

1. Carrying out plans and orders of the General Command, our forces throughout the country began on 19 July a campaign of systematic and increasing actions to intensify the development of the revolutionary people's war within the context of the deep political crisis of the military-Christian Democratic junta and to obtain the failure of its so-called pacification plan which seeks to deceive the world through an electoral farce in March 1982.

2. The development of this campaign of simultaneous armed operations with the participation of all the FMLN military forces has interrupted the repeated enemy offensives of the past 6 months against our guerrilla bases, [word indistinct] its troops and drastically reduced its mobility, thus creating the conditions so that we could take the initiative and our revolutionary forces could inflict important offensive blows. These actions began with the victorious military occupation of the town of Perquin, north of the eastern [word indistinct] of Morazan.

The units of the northern sector of the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front participated in the seizure of Perquin on 10 August. After 48 hours of intense battles, the enemy forces completely surrendered. The military garrison and the National Guard headquarters were destroyed, an important amount of war materiel was recovered and 24 prisoners of war were captured. The lives of these prisoners of war have been respected and they have been treated humanely in line with our revolutionary principles and the Geneva accords on treatment of prisoners.

Perquin continues to be under the control of our forces at the same time that our companeros have been able to contain and to surround a contingent of special forces of the enemy army in the place known as Guacamaya, when the enemy tried to come to the support of the Perquin garrison. Some weapons were recovered and more soldiers were captured.

The FMLN general command has decided to turn over all these prisoners to the International Red Cross.

The following actions stand out among the first offensive blows of our military campaign:

1. The seizure of the small town of San Jose Guayabal by our forces of Guazapa, north of San Salvador, an action in which the enemy forces succumbed after a few hours of fighting.

On 12 August, the military garrison and the local National Guard headquarters were destroyed. In the municipal building there was a large number of refugees who were protected by our forces and taken to a safer place. The houses which served as garrisons of the nationalist democratic organization and the Death Squad were also destroyed. A regular amount of war materiel of the enemy was recovered.

2. The impressive commando action on 12 August against the National Police headquarters located in the center of San Salvador. FMLN commandoes were able to take into the headquarters a car with powerful explosives and placed another explosive device under an armored vehicle. They set them off at 2012. The enemy sustained an as yet undetermined number of casualties and heavy damage to the military vehicles stored there, armored vehicles, patrol cars, trucks and so forth. This brilliant action by our commando forces was carried out with the resolute participation of Campanero Jose Jacinto Mendoza, who until that day was a second sergeant in that National Police headquarters.

In the course of the campaign begun on 19 July, the forces of the FMLN have destroyed more than 45 high tension towers, paralyzing vast areas of the country. More than 30 actions have been carried out to control roads, numerous ambushes of the enemy convoys have been staged, bridges have been blown up, telephone and telegraph lines have been sabotaged, and [word indistinct] on the country, these actions have prevented the mobilization of the enemy forces.

It must be borne in mind that this campaign was begun when large groups of the enemy's infantry, armored, artillery and air forces were carrying out offensives against our bases in Guazapa and Chalatenango with the cooperation of Honduran troops and were concentrating to attack Morazan. A short time before, we had repelled their spectacular offensives in San Pedro Hill and San Vicente Volcano in San Vicente Department. All those offensives ended in failure and the retreat of the enemy whose forces sustained many casualties and loss of war materiel.

It must be stressed that all these successful FMLN actions are being carried out despite the fact that the enemy reinforced on a large scale its war machinery with the supplies of weapons and the complicity of the U.S. military advisers. The weapons supplied by Yankee imperialism to the Christian Democratic junta include chemical and bacteriological materiel whose use is banned by international law. They are being used to decimate the civilian population to punish them for their unquestionable support of the FMLN.

3. Lastly, the General Command states that all this political-military action of the people led by the FMLN is being carried out in the framework of broad and turbulent internal contradictions in the military-Christian Democratic regime and the army which, as a whole, brings near the historic moment most desired by the Salvadoran people: the victory of the people's revolution and the total destruction of the infamous sell-out dictatorship, which is supported, encouraged and promoted by Yankee imperialism and the recalcitrant national oligarchy which have oppressed and bled our people for more than half a century.

The nearness of the victory of the Salvadoran people also increases the threat of foreign aggression promoted by the Yankee government, which persists in the useless and illegitimate objective of preventing the exercise of the Salvadoran people's inalienable right to self-determination. That is why at this time, on informing the peoples of the world about the victorious advances of our heroic and unyielding fighters, the FMLN issues a call for more solidarity with our struggle and for opposition through energetic protest actions against Yankee imperialism's plans of aggression against the Salvadoran people through military intervention.

United to fight until the final victory, revolution or death, we will win!

General command of the FMLN, El Salvador, August 1981.

'Commander Walter' Mourned

PA200038 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Station commentary on the life of Jose Santos Mendez, "Commander Walter," who was killed during the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's attack on Perquin]

[Text] Companero Jose Santos Mendez, Commander Walter, entered the revolutionary movement in June 1975. He was a distinguished member of the people's military committees. He participated in several activities against the dictatorship. Along with Companero Juan Ramon Sanchez, he was among the first cadres to join our people's struggle in Morazan. In 1976, he became a member of a partisan cell. He was responsible for political-military leadership in the organizational work.

Commander Walter came from the Christian communities of Morazan. Walter was a member of a brave revolutionary family. His father and brothers are members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. He was one of the organizers of revolutionary work in Morazan. He actively participated in the placing of booby traps in the San Miguel National Guard garrison.

Companero Walter carried out a heroic resistance on the banks of the Sapo River, halting the special enemy forces in March 1981. He carried out these heroic actions on the banks of the Sapo River in his role as political-military official in charge of the security forces of Radio Venceremos.

At the time of his death, he was member of the political-military leadership of Morazan and was stationed in the northern zone of the department.

The workers of Radio Venceremos pay homage to our companero who with so much heroism constituted one of the essential pillars of the creation and maintenance of Radio Venceremos. Companero Walter, you will always be present every morning and afternoon that Radio Venceremos goes on the air to inform our people and to accompany them to the final victory.

GOVERNMENT, OTHER SOURCES ON SITUATION, CLASHES

Rebels Lose Perquin Last Week

PA192011 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Aug 81 pp 2, 11

[Text] A large-scale military operation during which subversives were rooted out of Perquin, in Morazan Department, was reported yesterday by a reliable source.

The armed forces spokesman said that the operation took place Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last week and that infantry forces with Salvadoran Air Force cover pounded the places where terrorist redoubts were known to exist. He did not elaborate on the number of casualties suffered by either side and did not indicate if any weapons were seized but did say that there were many. [sentence as published]

The spokesman said the operation covered other towns besides Perquin, such as Torola, and that it was a big success because it is believed that only a handful of extremists were able to escape to the mountains and valleys in the area, which borders with Honduras.

It was also reported that, prior to the heavy clashes brought about by the operation, residents in the area left their homes and properties to avoid becoming innocent victims of the action. Many sought refuge in Eastern Salvadoran cities and otehrs moved to other places. This helped prevent many deaths among the peasants.

Rebel Occupation of Perquin

PA192206 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The armed forces general command has declared the northern part of Morazan Department an emergency zone. According to reports from San Miguel and San Francisco Gotera, "several days ago the guerrilla organizations occupied the town of Perquin," some 25 km north of San Francisco Gotera in Jocoatique district.

The occupation of Perquin was confirmed today by a military source which added that it does not know the exact situation of the civilian population because, for the time being, the army is abstaining from attempting to recover the town in order not to endanger the population. Even with the prevailing situation, the armed forces are taking the necessary steps to prepare for the immediate future.

The military sources from San Miguel and San Francisco Gotera also reported that traffic between the capital of Morazan Department and other northern towns is restricted to prevent problems to the civilian population and to allow the troops to be mobilized more easily. Other information sources have reported that towns like Arambala and Yambal, both located 12 km from San Francisco Gotera, are in the hands of the guerrillas who came down from the camps they maintain in the mountains close to the border with Honduras.

It was reported that reconnaissance units, supported by the Salvadoran Air Force, were reconnoitering the situation today in other towns "north of San Francisco Gotera," where military intelligence knows that since last week many extremist groups have been gathering "with new infantry and assault equipment." The reports obtained by the army indicate that subversive groups are transporting large crates on horseback and that the guerrillas are carrying other bundles on litters.

This mobilization by unidentified individuals is taking place in the mountainous area of Morazan Department, particularly in Sabanetas, north of Perquin. This situation has forced the army to adopt special measures such as declaring an "emergency zone" in the northern zone of Morazan Department.

Perquin Inhabitants 'Hostages'

PA200252 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Aug 81 pp 2, 38

[Text] The Salvadoran Army has completely surrounded Perquin, in Morazan Department, where some 300 heavily armed terrorists, allegedly including many Nicaraguans and Cubans, are holding the inhabitants hostage.

Perquin is a small town located in Morazan Department, not far from the Honduran border. It has about 3,500 inhabitants, including those in the rural zones under its jurisdiction. According to the statistics, the urban population barely numbers 1,000.

The extremists are in the central part of town which they control. According to the armed forces, they have killed several civilians and have looted stores, shops and private homes.

According to the armed forces high command, the army controls the situation militarily; however, it has not proceeded to dislodge the rebels in order to prevent the death of innocent people who have nothing to do with the situation and who, on the contrary, are victims of terrorism.

[Defense and Public Security Minister] Colonel Garcia has explained that the manner in which the rebels will be dislodged cannot be predicted. Neither is it possible to say how long it will take to dislodge them since the idea is to prevent civilian casualties. The official gave an example of a similar situation, which occurred about 3 months ago in Victoria, Cabanas Department. The terrorists were dislodged and the deaths of innocent people were prevented, Minister Garcia said in conclusion.

Red Cross Cannot Enter Perquin

PA200336 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Aug 81 pp 3, 25

[Excerpt] Due to the lack of guarantees, members of the International Red Cross have been unable to enter Perquin, Morazan, to aid the soldiers and civilians who are under the control of the extremists.

Our correspondents interviewed Mr Arthur Mengotti, head of International Red Cross delegation, to learn more about the situation in the east. "The information that you have is correct," he said. "The exact number of individuals held is not yet known, however. The only thing we know is that the soldiers are members of the National Guard and patrolmen as well as civilians from the places where the clashes have taken place."

Mengotti added that in accordance with its principles of humaneness and neutrality, the Red Cross is negotiating passage into San Francisco Gotera with the authorities. They would take food and medicines to those who have been displaced and then go on to Perquin to aid both the injured and the hostages. We cannot talk about prisoners, he indicated. All we know is that these people need urgent help and we are willing to offer it.

Mengotti added that since 12 August he has been holding talks with Colonel Cisneros, Gotera's departmental chief, to obtain permission to enter the combat zone. However, since there is no guarantee from either the troops or those in the other group that the hostilities will be controlled, the Red Cross has not been allowed to enter the area.

More Explosions in Capital

PA200419 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] According to the reports, five blasts were heard in northern San Salvador tonight. The explosions left part of the capital in the dark.

It has been learned that the explosions destroyed several utility poles with electrical transformers, cutting off electricity. [words indistinct] San Salvador Electrical Light Company [compania de Alumbrado Electrico de San Salvador] (CAESS), have mobilized (?to) the affected zones and service has reportedly been restored in Mejicanos, Miralvalle, Montefresco and San Antonio Abad. All of these are housing areas located in the northern part of the city. Reportedly service has also been restored in Sonsonate following the explosions.

Meanwhile, downtown San Salvador, which for the past two nights had been completely in the dark, is now illuminated.

According to CAESS sources, "the repairs to the damage caused tonight were relatively quick because the damage was not extensive." Electrical service is being restored throughout the city, as well as in Santa Tecla and La Libertad; however, the voltage is not back to normal.

Shooting was heard in northern San Salvador after the dynamite attacks, but there has been no official report. These attacks have been attributed to elements of the opposition Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

ANTEL ESTIMATES 2 WEEKS TO REPAIR PHONE LINES

PA200148 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 18 Aug 81 p 10

[Excerpt] Technicians of the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL) are currently evaluating the damage which the terrorists did last Friday to several telephone relay boxes. According to technicians, it will take about 2 weeks to repair them. They have asked the public to be understanding and to use telephones prudently during the interruption in service.

One of the zones most affected by the destruction of phone lines is the area near the hospitals, where communist sappers damaged six small relay boxes. ANTEL specialists are doing their utmost to get the damaged subrelay boxes functioning as soon as possible.

FMLN CENTRAL FRONT COMMANDER INTERVIEWED

PA162139 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Aug 81 p 2

[Interview with Commander Salvador Guerra, member of the general staff of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's Modesto Ramirez Central Front and of the People's Liberation Forces' central command, somewhere in El Salvador, on July 1981, by war correspondent Miguel Angel Guardado Rivas in an exclusive SALPRESS service for BARRICADA]

[Text] [Question] How does the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] manage to resist and dismember the cordons that the junta's army tries to lay around it in Chalatenango?

[Answer] More than one person must find it difficult to imagine how we can exist and constantly carry out activities in such a small country, where we are always near the enemy, where we constantly come across and confront each other. There is nothing special, however. The explanation is simple: We are simply mixed with the people and the people with us because we are the same thing.

This is the basic difference between the junta's army and the people's army. We are the people. The people can be stopped for a while, but they can never be defeated. The heroic Nicaraguan people are there to prove that.

[Question] How has it been possible to merge the people and the vanguard into a single army in the northern part of El Salvador?

[Answer] Through the work that many companeros have carried out for years, in the obscure task of increasing the people's awareness, the inhabitants of that region have discovered by themselves the causes of their suffering and pain. That is also the reason that after years of struggle, of a permanent tradition of rebellion, the people have understood how the peoples conquer their freedom with their rifles in their hands.

All people in the area, including those in the cantons or towns still controlled by the enemy, are members of our organizations or sympathizers of this struggle, which is their own.

[Question] Is the people's army capable of resisting the attack of command-type airborne troops backed by the air force and the artillery?

[Answer] Yes. We follow the enemy's military tactics and techniques closely, step by step, and we believe that the mobilization of airborne troops to areas under FMLN control is the next step that the U.S. advisers will take. We are prepared to neutralize those maneuvers.

The Atlacatl Brigade, a force of about 2,000 men trained in counterinsurgency techniques, was created to become the initial nucleus of special airborne troops that will enable the junta's army to improve its operations. The big military cordons using thousands of men have not brought any results to the U.S. military officers who direct the war. Neither have the bombings nor the indiscriminate use of artillery.

In the face of their failure using big military contingents, in a new and desperate effort, the airborne troops seek to fight us using the technique we handle best: War at the level of commands and small units.

We are prepared, we have had years of practice in this type of war, we know the area better and we have something that is basic in this type of war: The people's support.

[Question] At present, what are the characteristics of the war being waged in the area under your command?

[Answer] We engaged in guerrilla warfare while moving big combat groups engaged in the task of consolidating and extending control over big areas and zones. The enemy, for its part, is carrying out what it calls "clean-up operations," which is merely a name for the "razed land" tactic the Americans used in Vietnam, and for the genocide it practices in an effort to separate the guerrillas from the civilian population through the use of terror.

The enemy's strategy has failed so far, for it has never achieved its goals. As a result of it, and in the face of the massacre, the people are joining our ranks. This is the basic contradiction in the Pentagon's and State Department's warmongering strategy. As in Vietnam, this is also evident expression of their future defeat.

CENTRAL AMERICAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SCORES GENOCIDE

PA150153 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] San Jose, 11 Aug (AFP)--The Commission for Defense of Human Rights in Central America charged today that nearly 30,000 people have died in El Salvador since President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was ousted on 15 October 1979. According to this organization, of those 30,000 dead, "only 1 percent were rebels who fell in combat. The remaining 99 percent were noncombatant civilians."

The commission also charged that "in its zeal to wipe out the guerrillas," the Salvadoran Army "is using toxic gases, white phosphorus and bacteriological weapons that cause serious burns and other effects on the civilian population in the rural zones."

The organization notes in a communique that in view of these facts, "it strongly condemns both the genocide that is being committed against the Salvadoran people and the U.S. Government's intervention in the domestic affairs of El Salvador." The organization also urges "all the peoples who love peace and democracy to speak out on behalf of the Salvadoran people's self-determination and against U.S. intervention in the conflict."

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

PA191257 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1837 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Col Fernando Arancibia Reyes, Chilean deputy foreign minister, arrived Monday in our country on a good will mission. He is accompanied by his wife, Alba Ramirez de Arancibia, and other Foreign Ministry officials. He arrived from Costa Rica and before that, he visited Honduras and Guatemala. The plane in which he was traveling landed at El Salvador International Airport at 1420 on 17 August.

At the airport to welcome the Chilean mission were Alejandro Gomez Vives, assistant secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and his wife Norma de Gomez and other top officials of the Foreign Ministry; Gen Arturo (Videra) Avila, Chilean ambassador; Col Fernando Salazar, the Chilean Embassy military aide, and his wife, Maria Teresa de Salazar.

Other members of the Chilean delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Arancibia, are Alberto Lades, office chief of the Foreign Ministry Under Secretariat; Miss Patricia Lopez, Foreign Ministry bilateral economic relations director; Mrs Maria Cecilia Gibner, Foreign Ministry technical cooperation chief; Miguel (Poclovst), chief of the Foreign Ministry America Department.

From the airport the distinguished visitors traveled in helicopters to San Salvador, where today Col Fernando Arancibia paid a courtesy visit to the members of the revolutionary government junta and the ministers of defense, planning and agriculture and livestock. The Chilean delegation will leave on Wednesday for Panama and from there will return to Chile.

Arancibia Meets With Junta

PY191415 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Deputy Foreign Minister Col Fernando Arancibia met with the Salvadoran Government junta and with Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia.

During his stay in El Salvador, Deputy Foreign Minister Arancibia will sign technical, scientific, cultural and trade agreements.

HONDURAS

DEFENSE SECRETARY STRESSES HONDURAN NEUTRALITY

PA192236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0010 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Col Mario Flores Theresin, secretary of state for defense and public security, today warned that the army will prevent any armed action against neighboring countries (El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua), and at the same time will safeguard Honduras' sovereignty.

Colonel Flores Theresin made this statement in response to the concern awakened in Honduras by a report from Washington that a 6,000-man force which operates in Nicaragua along the border with Honduras is getting ready to overthrow the Sandinist regime.

"The Government of Honduras does not support any subversive group which opposes the governments of neighboring countries. Honduras does not allow them to operate in our territory and maintains special surveillance troops at the borders to halt any such action," the defense secretary stressed.

The Washington-datelined report, corroborated by a European news agency, is based on a Washington POST story which claims that the commander of the anti-Sandinist troops is Pedro Ortega, a wealthy businessman of Spanish origin whose nom de guerre is "Commander Juan Carlos."

The Honduran Government has declared itself officially neutral in the internal affairs of neighboring countries and keeps a close watch on the extensive borders it has with El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Honduras has had armed confrontations with Nicaragua due to--according to army reports--"attacks by Sandinist troops on Honduran border patrols." These confrontations have included clashes among navy patrol boats in the Gulf of Fonseca, in the Pacific Ocean. The gulf's waters are shared by Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Plans Against Nicaragua

PA192234 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The Honduran Organization for Coordination of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People [Coordinadora Hondurena de Solidaridad con el Pueblo de El Salvador] has charged that over 100 Puerto Rican mercenaries are carrying out military intelligence work in Honduras under instructions from U.S. advisers.

The group added that these men are operating at the Telecommunications Enterprise, the control tower at Toncontin International Airport and with the battalions in Santa Rosa de Copan and San Pedro Sula, in northern Honduras.

It adds that the mercenaries have training camps in Las Mercedes (Coatepeque) and at the Brotherhood Center [Centro de la Hermandad] in San Marcos. They also have a secret camp near La Virtud, on the border with El Salvador, where there are thousands of Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees.

The Honduran organization stressed that the mercenaries' presence is connected with the U.S. intervention plan against the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua and against the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua and against the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador. It urged the world's democratic governments and progressive forces to demand an end to the U.S. actions in the area.

Meanwhile, reports attributed to the Mexican daily newspaper UNO MAS UNO assert that the Salvadoran refugees in Honduras will soon be transferred to an undisclosed location.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL BACKERS SCORE U.S. POLICY

PA181828 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Supporters of the Socialist International who have met in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, have termed the Reagan administration's policy in Central America, the Caribbean and Latin America as antidemocratic. They said that peace and stability cannot be achieved in this region by shoring up the current conservative and authoritarian regimes.

During the 5-day meeting, they agreed to promote the creation of an organization specializing in the defense of human rights in the Central American countries, with the help of the Socialist International.

Many politicians of the hemisphere participated in the meeting. These included Robert White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador and Honduras, and Honduran leaders Carlos Roberto Reina, president of the Inter-American Human Rights Court, and Jorge Arturo Reina, former rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras.

The participants in the Socialist International meeting in Tegucigalpa concluded that the Central American and Caribbean situation is not the result of the East-West confrontation but of the traditional system of power and the economic system established after World War II. The singatories of the final document indicate that stability and peace in the region cannot be reached by shoring up the current conservative and authoritarian regimes. They also agreed that the United States is mistaken when it maintains that the situation in Central America and the Caribbean is caused by communist subversion. They said that the real causes of the injustice are hunger and unemployment.

CGT UNIONS STRIKE TO PROTEST FIRING OF WORKERS

PA182120 Panama City Television Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The social Christian General Workers Confederation (CGT) of Honduras has announced that several rank-and-file union organizations have gone on strike to protest the dismissal of 100 workers from an agricultural institution.

The strike seeks to pressure the government to find an acceptable solution to the situation of the workers dismissed from the National Agrarian Institute [INA] because they expressed their desire to form a union. The union has been broken up three times and then revived by the workers in the INA, which is in charge of Honduran agrarian reform. The dismissed workers have not accepted their severance pay since they are calling for the right to free unionization as established by the laws of the sector. Meanwhile, INA authorities are refusing to reinstate them as long as they maintain their position on unionization.

Spokesman for the CGT, the country's second most important labor organization, said that the Confederation of Honduran Workers [CTH] might support a total strike this week.

NICARAGUA

ARCHBISHOP DENIES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CHARGES

PA191430 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, emphatically denied that he is the promoter of the counterrevolution in Nicaragua. He said this to deny charges to this effect published in several foreign newspapers citing statements issued by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman. Monsignor Obando y Bravo said that this was an attempt to do him harm.

I am sure, he said, that the Nicaraguan people know perfectly well that I have always preached on behalf of love and peace. Many times, I have talked about peace based on justice, truth, love and freedom. Monsignor Obando y Bravo said that during the Somozist regime he was accused of receiving many dollars from a guerrilla commando. Now all the Sandinist official circles are calling me commander, he said.

Official Media Blamed

PA191319 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, metropolitan archbishop of Managua, has completely explained the situation involving the Dominican priest, Father Manolo Batalla, of the Monsignor Lezcano Church, whose transfer, ordered by his superiors, is being manipulated by government circles in order to attack Monsignor Obando y Bravo. The leader of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church said:

Father Batalla belongs to the Dominican order and the archdiocese has nothing to do with his case. His transfer was decided upon by the superiors of his order. If the members of the Monsignor Lezcano Church want him to stay, they must petition the proper authorities and not us, because Father Batalla is not a member of this diocese.

Political circles close to the government have manipulated the transfer of a priest, which is generally a routine issue, in order to issue all sorts of vulgar insults to Monsignor Obando y Bravo, which has caused profound indignation among the country's Catholic population. Following are statements by Monsignor Obando y Bravo:

[Begin recording] [Obando y Bravo] I knew as early as last December that Father Batalla was going to be transferred, though I did not know the exact date. In truth, these changes are routine. Besides, Father Manolo is not the father of the Monsignor Lezcano District; he is only assisting there.

[Question] [interviewer not identified] Monsignor Obando, at this moment the residents of the Monsignor Lezcano district are carrying out a demonstration, demanding that Father Batalla not be transferred. What will be the archdiocese's position?

[Amswer] We all have to obey our superior's orders. When a priest belongs to our diocese it is our decision; but as for Father Batalla, who belongs to the Dominican order, he must abide by his superior's orders.

[Question] Monsignor, among the demonstrators who are at this moment in front of the curia, there are some who have used strong words against you; will the Church excommunicate them?

[Answer] These Christians are involved in a political maneuver. I have heard that the government's radio and television stations have been directly attacking me. All of this has a political connotation, for those who have been attacking me are in government circles.

[Question] Do you think that this is a confrontation between the government and the Nicaraguan Catholic Church?

[Answer] Well, we are going through a very difficult situation and there is no doubt, as I've said before, that these actions have a political connotation, as it is the official news media that are engaged in this game.

[Question] Monsignor, do you have anything else to add to this interview?

[Answer] Yes. You know that when one is persecuted and insulted, it is a sign that he is not on the wrong path, because, as we know, Christ was insulted and persecuted. I think that the majority of the responsible Nicaraguan people, particularly those who are genuine Christians, know me very well.

[Question] Monsignor, are you going to receive a delegation from the Monsignor Lezcano district?

[Answer] We will listen to what they have to say, although this is not simply a religious matter, as I said before; it has political motivations--you've heard the words that some government circles have been using against priests, caling them worms and other vulgar things, which is certainly political and not Christian; we know where it comes from. [end recording]

LA PRENSA Closed for 72 Hours

PA200122 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The Communications Media Department today ordered the 72-hour closure of the newspaper LA PRENSA, which is charged with publishing erroneous reports. A DPA item says that the paper will not be published for 3 days according to orders issued by Michelle Najlis, director of the communications media of Nicaragua.

The order to close the newspaper says that LA PRENSA published statements attributed to Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman and accusing Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, of being the main instigator of the counterrevolution.

News media have said that Jaime Chamorro, member of the LA PRENSA's board of directors, had been informed that the news published by the Mexican newspaper EL PERIODICO and attributed to Foreign Minister d'Escoto was false. The report, which was also disseminated by EFE, said that, in addition to accusing Monsignor Obando y Bravo of being a promoter of the counterrevolution, the Nicaraguan foreign minister also said that Violeta Barrios de Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo were instruments of Sandinism. Both are former members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction who are openly opposed to the way the Nicaraguan revolution is conducted.

After learning of the false report, d'Escoto termed LA PRENSA an irresponsible publication whose objective is hurting Nicaragua and creating tension among him and the church authorities and the other persons involved.

Government leaders have charged that LA PRENSA, which is opposed to the revolutionary process, is the organ of the destabilization campaigns. LA PRENSA has denied the political accusations. On the contrary, LA PRENSA says that its criticism serves to improve the progress of the revolution.

This is the third time that LA PRENSA has been closed in the past 45 days. The first was for a period of 24 hours; the second for 48 hours; and this time for 72 hours.

The newspaper's directors did not comment on the government's decision. Meanwhile, one of the paper's reporters said that LA PRENSA will be circulating again next Saturday.

JUNTA'S CORDOVA RIVAS INTERVIEWED ON ROLE

PA140220 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1927 GMT 13 Aug 81

["Tightening the Screw" program with special guest Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and newsmen Eligio Alvarez Montalvan, Radio Sandino director Chuno Blandon, Raul Arevalos, Emilio Suarez Sovalbarro, Igor (Nemiras), Vicky Duarte of EL NUEVO DIARIO, Rebecca Cohen, a U.S. newswoman, Ada Luz Monterrey and Anibal Vivas of BARRICADA and Wilfredo Lopez; held at Sandy's Restaurant in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] [Question by Alvarez Montalvan] How do you feel as a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction? How do you feel in this position, and how are you being treated in that junta of the people?

[Answer] Frankly, I have spent all my political life around politics. I have never been in the habit of visiting places as pleasant as Sandy's Restaurant or any other restaurants. I was always visiting the offices of the Liberal Independent Party, the Socialist Party, the Communist Party of Nicaragua, the departmental offices of the Democratic Conservative Party. Therefore, I honestly tell you Eligio, that I feel in the Government House as if I was at one more political meeting in my life. I don't feel a great difference now that I am in a position which perhaps I don't deserve. I don't feel apart from the rest of the Nicaraguans. I am part of the Nicaraguan people and feel like a member of the people at the Government House, or like a tenant there.

[Question by Blandon] I remember that when Dr Arturo Cruz was in the junta, the conservative sectors--when I say the conservative sectors, I am referring to all the rightist parties--went to him frequently. For example, when there were problems at the Human Rights Commission or when LA PRENSA was closed down or when there was any problem with Robelo [Alfonso Robelo, MDN leader] or when there were problems at the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] headquarters, they always resorted to him. They viewed him as a kind of a lifesaving device. Has this role changed somehow in regard to you?

[Answer] As I said at the beginning, my relation is more human, more political and of a different nature. The problem with Arturo or the problems were that the private sector such as the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], the Chamber of Industries, the Chamber of Cattlemen, the Chamber of Commerce, etc, were the ones which usually went to him. I have a high concept of a politician. I believe that a politician plays a better role in society than even the priests, because the politicians have to have contact with all the people in it.

[Question by Wilfredo Lopez] We are truly pleased to have you with us. As director of this program, I have wanted to have you here for a long time. You were mentioning that you met--and you probably still meet--with leaders or members of opposition parties of our country. Among these parties, you mentioned the Socialist Party and the Communist Party. Regarding this, do you have any prejudice against the ideas of scientific socialism or communism, which scare certain women, naive persons and reactionaries? Some may believe that you don't agree with these ideas or that you are hostile to these ideas or programs of these leftist organizations, etc. I think it would be interesting to listen to your opinion on this problem or matter.

[Answer] I can't tell you that I am hostile to the ideas of the Communist Party. I believe that the power that is being exercised in Russia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico and the United States is the same political power. There is no quantitative or qualitative difference in matters of power. It is the same power. Ideologies are just shades of power.

[Question by Wilfredo Lopez] However, don't you think that this does not apply to the Nicaraguan case because the policy that is being carried out by the revolution is very different from that which was carried out before?

[Answer] There is an error here regarding the degree of our subjection to U.S. imperialism. Nicaragua has always been subjected to imperialist pressure. We are not now opposed to the Americans, but we stress our position as a nation that is free and sovereign and has self-determination, that belongs to the nonaligned movement and which wants to be treated with the dignity and respect that must be used to deal with a sovereign country, even if it is small.

[Question by Alvarez Montalvan] I want to ask you your opinion of the Forum for Discussion of National Problems. How do you see it? How do you think it should be carried out? Do you think its function has been fulfilled, and do you think it should continue?

[Answer] To be frank, Eligio, to me the Forum is a trap for fools. I have said this publicly, and a diplomat even fell because of it. He was even dismissed from his diplomatic post. [interrupted by Lopez]

[Lopez] Whose name you don't want to mention.

[Answer] Whose name I don't want to mention, right. Of course, there is some kind of consolation with the Forum. It is like a pacifier given to a baby so he keeps still, won't cry, scream or kick. The same goes for the talks with certain members of COSEP [the Higher Council of Private Enterprise]. What business is it of COSEP's to be involved in talks with politicians in this country? COSEP must get used to the regulations and orders of the revolution. The COSEP members are going through an experience that doesn't occur to the politicians. They want to be political virgins and there are no such things in politics. Those who get involved in politics must say, "I am a politician," just like those involved in prostitution must say, "I am a prostitute." They can't go on hiding their activities. They can't hide their political activities behind their industrial, commercial, agroindustrial, agricultural and cattle activities. The political parties are for that. If they want to become involved in politics then they should become members of the MDN, the Independent Liberal Party, the Conservative Party, the Social Democratic Party or any other party, but they should not get involved in politics while saying that they are not politicians. There is no such thing as a political virgin.

[Question by Cohen] I would first like to greet you on behalf of the American people, who are in solidarity with the area because there are increasingly more people who support the Nicaraguan people, and these are the conscientious Americans [words indistinct]. My question is: We were talking about the future; I would like to know how you view the future of the mixed economy here in Nicaragua.

[Answer] The problem with the mixed economy is that it hasn't been defined. Before you came here I was making a joke about the mixed economy and what it is. It depends on who wants to interpret what it is. To the capitalist, it is everything for him. To the revolution, the mixed economy represents half for the workers and half for the peasants, as Eden Pastora said.

[Question by Arevalos] We would like to you to give us your opinion regarding the Reagan authorization to make the neutron bomb.

[Answer] Well, these two great powers are involved in a scientific war. One country takes a great step forward--Russia was the first one to put Gagarin in outer space--and the other, the United States, takes quick steps to do the same. Now, it is the issue of the neutron bomb and it won't be long before Russia has the neutron bomb. They are scientific advances and, as (Clalicles) said in Greece 4,000 years ago, war is the mother, the queen and the virtuoso of everything.

[Question by Blandon] Who is the international personality you admire the most?

[Answer] Fidel Castro. Undoubtedly Castro is a politician who has maintained his political line unchanged. He has not changed his position. Being in a geopolitical and geostrategic situation which is so delicate--let's say he is an open window on Fifth Avenue in New York--he is trying to demonstrate what a new political system can be. Regarding the great empire of the North, Castro has not changed his policy for a single minute since the victory of the Cuban revolution.

[Question by Suarez Sovalbarro] You were undoubtedly involved in the talks with Thomas Enders. What is your impression of this giant? I call him a giant because of his height. What is your impression of him, and do you believe, like some believe, that after this visit the Reagan administration will change its policy in regard to Nicaragua? One doesn't know if it will change positively or negatively, probably more negatively.

[Answer] I can answer the first part of your question because it is a visual thing. However, I can't answer the second part of the question because he only spoke English and I don't understand English.

[Question by Suarez Sovalbarro] Didn't anybody translate?

[Answer] There was a very bad translation. It wasn't possible to understand very much.

[Question by Wilfredo Lopez, jokingly] Are you a deaf-mute?

[Answer] [laughter] Yes, it seems that I am a deaf-mute. Enders is a very intelligent and capable man. You can tell him anything and he doesn't get excited. He could be a great poker player who, having four aces, wouldn't show any sign that he was winning the game. He knows how to answer. He knows how to shut up in time. He dominates his mission. Well, frankly, it has been said that in the few days that he has been holding the post of assistant for Latin American affairs, he already controls the whole political spectrum of Latin America.

[Question by Alvarez Montalvan] I am not surprised at this. Dr Cordova, I saw him at the Foreign Ministry yesterday. I am not surprised by these Americans involved in these tasks. They are professional politicians and career diplomats. They never get excited, they always keep as cold as serpents' blood, and, as you said, they are like poker players. They do not show any emotion in adversity or in joy. That is their profession. Pezzullo, well, since he has Italian blood and he is a professor used to dealing with many students at the Georgetown University, well, he is something else. However, those other straight faced guys such as [name indistinct] were born that way and learned their profession well, so they do not show any excitement and carry out their professional mission as career diplomats. They are in that profession because of that.

[Question by unidentified newsman] You said here that Pezzullo liked the revolution. Since you know him well because of your position, I want to know which aspect of the revolution he likes most.

[Answer] I do not have any close friendship or familiarity with him which would allow me to know which aspect of the revolution he likes best. However, my very personal opinion is that he likes the revolution.

[Question by unidentified newsman] What is the present stand of the party and its policy regarding the revolution?

[Answer] I can explain the position of the Democratic Conservative Party in the following way: It opposes the FSLN but it is not contrary to it. [as heard]

15 SEPTEMBER URGES YOUTH TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

PA161642 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] To our youth: The 15 September Legion admires the revolutionary posture with which you are preparing and training for armed insurrection. We must make it clear that our fatherland's liberation depends on each and everyone of us.

Nicaraguan youth, get ready because war will be upon you very soon. (?Let it find you) with a rifle in your hand. That rifle will determine the path which all Nicaraguans will follow in order to achieve our national goals.

It is time to make a stop in history, to reflect and understand that we have been nothing but pawns of the vested interests of a family or a party.

It would seem we have not understood what the heroes and martyrs who shed their blood for us tried to tell us (?about) those who sought to hinder the accomplishment of our people's true aspirations.

Nicaraguan youth, Nicaragua's future will depend on you. You do not have to remain impassive in the face of the uncertainty that the frontist party has created in our democratic process. Fight for the recovery of our rights, fight so that freedom can prevail. Fight to release us from ties, the ties that have accompanied us throughout history, creating only war among brothers and division among our people. Now is the time to unite and think as Nicaraguans. It is time that we Nicaraguans decided the course of our history.

Young people, we trust you because you are part of the history of this struggle.

[Signed] 15 September Legion, Independence Army

FORMER NATIONAL GUARDSMAN CRITICIZES CURRENT REGIME

PA162125 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Message to the Nicaraguan people by Dr and Lt Col Guillermo Mendieta Chavez, former member of the National Guard and currently a member of the 15 September Legion's Unified Legionary Command; date not given--recorded]

[Summary] Just as in the past I openly opposed Somoza in an effort "to save the army from the debacle of a corrupt and outdated system," an action which led to my dishonorable discharge from the army, I now repeat the appeal I made in 1979, "because the conditions are the same."

I said then that "it does not require much effort to confirm that if once there was respect, today there is fear, and already, in place of that fear, hatred is gradually emerging. This is how I talked in the past and these same words I repeat today, anguished by the Nicaraguan people's drama on account of the new socially resentful leaders of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front]."

A heroic people have been vilely betrayed by the front's communists, who "have caused sorrow, have sown hatred and have sought to undermine the bases of our church."

We want a free, sovereign and independent Nicaragua. "I feel I have the moral strength to make these assertions because I also said this to the newspaper LA PRENSA in March 1979, when they tried to blame our armed institution for all that was happening at the time."

The communists label us Somozists "because they fear the support we receive in (?rural areas) and cities. They know better than anyone else that the military officers who have joined the legion will never permit a return to the past. Somozism has died just like the international Marxists and any other dictatorial form seeking to [word indistinct] our people will die."

"We must all support the 15 September Legion, which will fight for our freedom and the dignity of our nationality, currently being tarnished by Castroists and international terrorists."

BRIEFS

FSLN ORGAN--Effective as of issue No 17, the magazine PATRIA LIBRE will become the organ of information of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), its director Freddy Balzan reported yesterday. PATRIA LIBRE devoted its last issue as spokesman of the Sandinist People's Army to the second anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Aug 81 p 15 PA]

SANDINIST YOUTH PAPER--EL BRIGADISTA, official newspaper of the Sandinist youth, has just been issued with ample information on the first school games, agrarian reform, the graduation of Chinandega militants and the inauguration of the Office of Nicaraguan Youth Exchange. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 9 Aug 81 p 6 PA]

DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CONFERENCE--Leaders of the four youth groups of the bourgeois political organizations held a news conference yesterday under Mario Torres of the Nicaraguan Democratic Youth, Jose Tomas Coe and Harmodio Mendieta of the Social Democratic Youth [Juventud Socialdemocrata--JSD], and Francisco Rodriguez and Ali Catillo of the Social Christian Youth [Juventud Social Cristiana--JSC]. Also present was Omar Baca of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions. They said that the 19 July Sandinist Youth rejected the call of the "democratic" youths for an ideological debate and then started to insult that Sandinist organization. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Aug 81 p 8 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS U.S. N-WEAPON DECISION

FL191204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Relations [MINREX] of Cuba has issued a statement in connection with the U.S. decision to build the neutron bomb. It expresses its strongest condemnation of this action. The statement notes that this decision was not taken on 8 August as Yankee propaganda would have the world believe, but on 6 August, the 36th anniversary of the criminal bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The declaration recalls the Carter administration's suspension of the measure and adds that Reagan is not only deciding anew what Carter had to suspend, but he goes even further. He publicly and cynically laughs at the international community, approving the production of the monster precisely 36 years to the day on which the nuclear attack was ordered by President Truman.

This is the face of the country that tried to pose as the defender of human rights all over the world and now says it wants to fight international terrorism, the MINREX declaration adds. It says no better example of international terrorism can be found than the current U.S. Government policy. Its actions clearly prove it.

The document describes the decision to build the neutron bomb as an act of defiance against world opinion and especially a challenge to the people of the United States and Western Europe. It stresses that the people of the United States and Western Europe who love and want peace must now say what they think. The statement recalls the Israeli attack on the 7th [of June] against nuclear installations used for peaceful ends in Iraq and wonders whether the new device, besides being used on a European stage, could not also be used in the very near future by the Zionists--friends of the United States--against the Arab nations and Palestinian people. It also surmises that the diabolic creation could be used by South Africa against progressive African nations. Evidently, the statement says, President Reagan's decision to produce neutron arms is not only cause for concern to the peoples of the United States and Europe. It is a challenge to all peoples of the world and its condemnation should be heard in all corners of the earth.

It also reports that the decision takes place after NATO countries were pressured to increase their military budgets astronomically and the deployment of 572 medium-range nuclear missiles beginning in 1983 was imposed. At the same time, steps continue to be taken to create a large rapid deployment contingent to operate wherever U.S. interests are at stake. Almost simultaneously with the go-ahead to build the neutron bomb, the Ocean Venture '81 maneuvers began. These are the largest war exercises by the United States and other NATO countries since World War II.

The MINREX statement notes that there are always those who frenziedly stoke the fires of war and are prompt to issue foolish statements. A mere 24 hours after the decision was taken in Washington, the ruling Chinese clique expressed satisfaction over the decision and said they would like to see the bomb deployed in Europe.

The statement also notes that some people continue to believe in the false theory of limited nuclear war and, worse yet, that in case of a conflagration they could stay out of any conflict that might break out. These attitudes, the statement asserts, are held only by those who have not the slightest respect for not only their own people but for the very existence of mankind.

The MINREX strongly condemns the decision of the Yankee administration and states that the full responsibility for the effects on the peace and security of the world stemming from this decision falls solely on the U.S. Government and those who support it.

KIRKPATRICK TOUR SEEN AS INTERVENTIONIST MOVE

FL191818 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Roberto Morejon commentary--read by announcer]

[Text] Tired but pleased at having met with Augusto Pinochet, the fascist Uruguayan generals and other anticommunist figures, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick has just returned to Washington following a tour of six Latin American countries.

Sent in a special Yankee air force plane, Kirkpatrick, who is also known as the Iron Lady, like the British prime minister, had on her agenda the strengthening of relations with the repressive regimes of the continent's Southern Cone, obtaining their support for the White House's interventionist policy in Central America and the participation by their military institutions in the fighting contingents to be stationed shortly in the Sinai Peninsula as part of the deteriorated Camp David accords.

In Chile she agreed completely with her hosts and met with the whole fascist leadership, but was careful not to accede to requests from the Chilean Human Rights Commission and the group of relatives of detained and missing persons to meet with her. The lady ambassador did not want to listen to the long list of military crimes and chose to turn her back on the petitioners.

In Uruguay she was favorably impressed when the new president, Gregorio Alvarez, bowed to her and mawkishly expressed his admiration on meeting the imperial master anew. During the James Carter administration's last months, there had been some friction between this type of regime and the United States. But with tours by functionaries as agreeable as Kirkpatrick these disputes have been reduced to dust.

The diplomat spoke a good deal in the course of her tour and defended the neutron bomb to the hilt because, according to her, it is a defensive weapon and is no different quantitatively from other weapons built for destruction. She highlighted the purpose of her trip--in her words--aimed at strengthening ties with Latin America. This way the high-ranking functionary unblushingly combined neutron death and promises of bread.

Likewise, Kirkpatrick did not waste a single opportunity to attack Cuba and to encourage the campaign to isolate our country as is now customary among the members of the U.S. Cabinet.

Although she also visited Ecuador and Peru, she did not find the high level of receptivity in those two places as she did in Chile, Uruguay and Argentina. She also made a short trip to Venezuela and was very much at home there with the anticommunist verbiage of the COPEI government of Herrera Campins.

Mrs Kirkpatrick's tour underscores the great importance Washington attaches to Latin America and the danger of stepped-up interference in the area's internal affairs. That is why the Reagan administration spends large sums of money in sending its main subordinates to win over servile regimes. This time interventionism traveled in the guise of a woman in her 50's.

BRIEFS

NEW RAILWAY STATION--Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of transportation, has chaired a meeting to evaluate how construction of the new railway station at Villa Clara is coming along. The new station eventually will have 20 sets of rails, a loading-unloading center and a passenger terminal which all together exceed a cost of 9 million pesos. Work is scheduled to end in 1985. Garcia Frias underscored how essential the project is to provide Cuba with a speedy, efficient and safe rail system that will be computer-run in the future. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1818 GMT 14 Aug 81 FL]

BARBADOS

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON COLOMBIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

FL190101 Bridgetown CANA in English 0047 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, 18 Aug (CANA)--Following is the text of a joint communique issued on the occasion of the official visit to Barbados by Dr Carlos Lemos Simmonds, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Colombia, from 16 to 18 August:

During the discussions, which took place in an atmosphere of frankness and cordiality, the two countries reviewed bilateral relations and political and economic matters of national, regional and international import. In the political sphere, they reiterated their commitment to democracy. They reviewed international political developments with special reference to those in the Caribbean, Central America and the broader Latin American region.

Reaffirming their commitment to the basic principles of international law, in particular the inviolability of treaties, the two countries agreed that certain potential areas of tension in the region should be carefully monitored. They viewed with concern the increasing tendency towards the purchase and use of arms in the region and agreed that both countries should use their best efforts to ensure that peace and stability in the region be maintained. Both ministers expressed the hope that the growing links between Colombia and other Caribbean countries would greatly contribute to the development of harmonious relations in the region.

The two countries recognized the need to foster their economic, social and cultural links so as to promote the progress and well-being of their peoples. In this light, they reviewed bilateral cooperation during the 9 years of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and identified possible areas of future cooperation. Specific areas agreed on were civil aviation and tourism, transportation, trade, education and culture. Given the importance of air and sea transportation, services for the development of economic and cultural relation, it was agreed that this would be studied in order to develop greater cooperation in relation to tourism and civil aviation. Offers of training in oceanography, technical skills, public administration and diplomacy made to Barbados by the Colombian Government were welcomed by the minister of external affairs of Barbados.

Special emphasis was given to culture. It was noted that the cultural manifestations of the coastal areas of Colombia washed by the Caribbean Sea were similar in many ways to those of Barbados. It was agreed that bilateral cultural exchanges would take place against this background. In the field of agriculture, possible cooperation in research, training and technical assistance was discussed. It was recognized that there was a need for increased and more diversified trade between the two countries. It was agreed that a need existed for close regional cooperation between CARICOM and the Andean Pact and, to this end, it was proposed that discussions should take place shortly between the two groups.

MONTSERRAT

PAPER STARTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST PUBLICATION BOND

FL191905 Bridgetown CANA in English 1837 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Kingston, 19 Aug (CANA)--The editor of the small Montserrat TIMES newspaper, Howell Bramble, has started to organize a regional campaign against a proposed law by the government of the tiny British colony that would cause newspapers there to pay a 50,000 dollar (EC) bond before they could publish.

The Montserrat Government, which has already taken the new bill before the legislature, said the bond was necessary as security against libel actions against newspapers there. In a front page story today under the headline "Another Blow to Carib Press Freedom," the GLEANER newspaper here said that Mr Bramble, whose publication would be affected by the law, was attempting to enlist support from the Caribbean Publishers and Broadcasters Association, IAPA, the Caribbean Press Council and other regional bodies and newspapers.

The GLEANER noted that a similar law was introduced in Antigua in the early 1970's and that it had met widespread regional protest. The Antigua law, which called on newspapers there to lodge a 10,000 (EC) dollar bond with the government, as well as to pay a higher registration fee, was upheld by the British Privy Council. However, it was repealed in 1976 when a new government took office. The GLEANER said that press freedom was "at present under severe restriction in Grenada..."

ST VINCENT

CATO ANNOUNCES AGREEMENTS WITH ROK, TAIWAN

FL191856 Bridgetown CANA in English 1830 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Kingstown, 19 Aug (CANA)--St Vincent has entered into bilateral agreements with South Korea and Taiwan which will be of significant benefit to this country, Prime Minister Milton Cato has said here. Cato spoke briefly at the airport as he returned home at the head of a government delegation which paid official visits to the two countries.

Cato said his delegation had secured technical assistance, but he declined to give details until he had reported to cabinet on his discussions. The prime minister said that the trip had left indelible impressions on his mind and his talks covered a variety of subjects. His delegation had been able to deepen and widen the interest which both Taiwan and South Korea had in St Vincent, Cato said. He anticipated that trade missions from the two countries would be visiting St Vincent and the Grenadines in the not-too-distant future.

Of the agreements, Cato said they were "bound to (?be) to the benefit of the people of St Vincent and the Grenadines." "In relation to technical assistance," he added, "we have got it in the bag." [Words indistinct] areas of industry, agriculture and fisheries. Opportunity would also have been taken to examine the levels of intermediate technology available and suitable to local needs, the release had said.

ANTIGUA

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES POSTINDEPENDENCE PLANS

FL182005 Bridgetown CANA in English 1919 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] St Johns, 18 Aug (CANA)--Antigua will spend 3 million dollars (1 EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) on its 5-day independence celebrations this year and says its first moves after sovereignty will be to join the United Nations and the Organization of East Caribbean states (OECS). Deputy Premier Lester Bird also said here today that the government is planning action on a number of big projects to coincide with independence on 1 November. The three islands of Antigua, Barbuda and Redonda will be severing political links with Britain as one state.

Barbuda has been objecting, on allegations that its experience with administration from St John has been one of neglect and it has threatened to secede. Both the government here and the British government have resisted the Barbudan demands for separation.

Mr Bird emphasized in a CANA interview that there has been continued contact between Barbudan and Antiguan leaders on the post-independence financial arrangements for the administration of the smaller island by the council there. Barbuda is also to be made a port of entry, with customs and other facilities, Mr Bird disclosed.

Mr Bird said planning for independence was on schedule and disclosed that the program would spread over 6 days--28 October to 3 November--including two public holidays. The government has had offers from regional states and the Commonwealth secretariat of help with planning the celebrations.

According to Mr Bird, action is intended on a number of major projects to coincide with the celebrations. Biggest of them is an oil refinery which is being brought back into production at a cost of 25 million dollars (U.S.) and is to have a rated capacity of 20,000 barrels a day. The refinery, built by the West Indies Oil Company, had been closed for 5 years and had deteriorated badly. The venture to rehabilitate it involved the government here and a Swiss firm, Intermaritime Services, through its regional subsidiary, the National Petroleum Company of Bermuda. The company owns 70 percent of equity and the government the remaining 30 percent.

Antigua is planning on getting crude through the Venezuela-Mexico facility to Latin American and Caribbean states, with a 30 percent rebate on soft loan terms.

Mr Bird was confident of a market within sister OECS states, and said that concessions attracted by the Antiguan operations would be shared with consumers. "We have discussed with other eastern Caribbean states joint approaches with respect to crude supplies, and we have said that we will pass on to each member territory and discount we get by approaching suppliers on a joint basis" the deputy premier explained.

Consultations have also been held with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, CARICOM's sole oil exporter, to ensure there was no conflict with the interests of that country. The refinery's products will include gasoline, jet fuel, bunker C oil, and cooking gas. Antigua expects to obtain the light crude from Venezuela and the heavier crude from Mexico to meet the requirements of its refinery.

Other projects on which the government hopes to make positive statements during the celebrations include a 300-room BWIA hotel costing 13 million dollars (U.S.) for which the feasibility studies have been completed, a 750-bed project by the French-based Club Mediterranean Group, and a joint-venture hotel project involving the government and the Loewes Group of the United States.

JAMAICA

EXPORTS TO CARICOM INCREASE IN FIRST 7 MONTHS

FL191825 Bridgetown CANA in English 1816 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Kingston, 19 Aug (CANA)--Jamaica's exports to her partners in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) rose by just over 11 per cent during the first 7 months of this year, compared to the corresponding period in 1980, the minister responsible for foreign trade, Hugh Shearer, has said. The increase was despite a decline of 6.8 percent between January and May, Mr Shearer pointed out. He said that Jamaica National Export Corporation (JNEC) figures showed the value of exports to CARICOM from January to July at 32,480,721 dollars (U.S.), an 11.1 percent hike on the 29,058,100 dollars for the first 7 months of 1980.

Mr Shearer praised the efforts of those organizations which operated under the certified exporters scheme that gave them special access to foreign exchange in the exporters development fund. He did not give a breakdown of their performance on the CARICOM market, a major trading area, but said that their total exports for the first 7 months of this year had risen to 26,677,103 dollars (U.S.), 26.7 percent more than for the similar period in 1980.

URUGUAY

AIR FORCE CHIEF: PEOPLE, ARMY MUST WORK TOGETHER

PY191936 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1433 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 17 Aug (TELAM)--The commander in chief of the Uruguayan Air Force, Lt Gen Jose Dario Cardozo, said that in the future the people and armed forces of this country cannot act independently from each other. Cardozo, in statements to the press today, explained that after 1 March 1985, when Gen Gregorio Alvarez's mandate concludes, "there can be no separation between the people and the armed forces."

He said the meetings the Political Affairs Commission (COMASPO) have held with the civilian sector have served to confirm that the armed forces will slowly return the seat of power to that sector.

ECUADOR

PERU BLAMED FOR ATTACK ON FISHING BOAT

PA191859 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Guayaquil, 19 Aug (AFP)--The provincial command of the Ecuadorean Navy has blamed a Peruvian Navy patrol boat for an attack on "Ivette," an unarmed Ecuadorean fishing boat, and for the murder of its captain. The First Naval Zone command in Guayaquil said the Ecuadorean fishing boat was attacked at 1045 on Monday in Ecuadorean waters 2 miles off the coast and near El Muerto Island, west of El Oro Province on the border with Peru.

The command said the boat, which was shrimping, was deliberately fired on by a Peruvian Navy patrol boat, which had six persons aboard armed with a submachinegun and FAL rifles. One of the shots hit boat captain Alberto Chalen in the head. The command also said that the crew of the Peruvian patrol boat boarded the fishing boat, after firing on its hull and unarmed crew. It said the Peruvians tried to seize the shrimp catch and ordered the crew to go to the stern, threatening them with weapons.

It also indicated that the Peruvian patrol boat had an outboard motor and was of the type built in Peru. It explained that the make of the rifles used was determined by the rounds fired by the Peruvians.

A spokesman of the ESCA company, which owns the "Ivette," said similar incidents have occurred in the past. Meanwhile, the body of the Ecuadorean fisherman was buried in Guayaquil yesterday amid great sorrow expressed by his relatives.

GUYANA

JOINT INVESTMENT COMPANY WITH LIBYA ESTABLISHED

FL192353 Bridgetown CANA in English 2341 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Georgetown, 19 Aug (CANA)--The Guyana-Libya Arab Agriculture Development Company has been formally established here. The company is beginning its operations with an initial share capital of 15 million dollars (G) (1 G dollar: 33 cents U.S.) of which Guyana is subscribing 51 per cent. Thirty percent of the company's capital has already been fully paid up. Additional funding is expected to come from the Libya-Arab Foreign Investments Company, which has a capital of 4 billion dollars (G).

The incorporation of the new company is the direct result of a visit to Libya by Guyana's President Forbes Burnham during 1980. The new joint company will be engaged in agricultural production, trade in agricultural products, processing and packaging and general agricultural development in Guyana. The establishment of the company marks another step in the development of closer ties between the two countries. Libya imports rice from Guyana and has shown an interest in other products.